

HAWAII'S 'INSANE.'

Detailed Report of the Asylum Here.

SUPERINTENDENT HERBERT'S FACTS

He Gives a Plain and Scientific Statement of Institution's Affairs.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is supported by the Board of Health in his government of the affairs of the asylum has caused the Board no uneasiness as to whether or not it is in good hands. Dr. Herbert submitted yesterday a lengthy report upon the history, inmates, treatment and general affairs of the asylum, which was accepted and the thanks of the Board extended to him for his faithful work, upon the motion of Member Cooper.

President Raymond, commenting upon the report, said: "I believe, as has been suggested, that it would be better to have a resident physician at the asylum. Under the circumstances, however, I would say that a short time ago I made a thorough examination of the asylum and the only criticism I had to offer was to congratulate Dr. Herbert for the conditions I found existing there. I believe it is the duty of the Board to endorse the report as presented. It is impracticable at present to have a resident physician and have the right sort of physician, for the reason that it would be a very expensive proposition. I doubt that the patients would receive better attention under such an arrangement than they do now."

"I believe the institution is perfectly satisfactory to the Board and to any reasonable-minded man. The Board of Health takes no cognizance of people who criticize such matters, knowing full well they are perfectly incompetent to pass any criticism. Many prominent physicians have visited the asylum and have complimented the state of affairs found there. When we know a man has done well and is doing right, the Board should come forth and protect him."

The following is Dr. Herbert's report in part:

FOUNDATION OF THE ASYLUM AND HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1852, the mentally afflicted were sent to jail to mingle with the felons and prisoners of all kinds; they were treated simply as dangerous characters to be kept away from the public. The question was raised of setting aside a place for insane to the population small. In 1852, after some agitation an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to provide lands and buildings suitable for the care and management of the insane and to call for appropriations necessary for their construction and maintenance. However, time passed, and the matter was accomplished and the few insane were removed from the prison to the asylum and placed under the care of Dr. Ford, superintendent, and Mr. Davidson, assistant superintendent. From now on it was a dark era, characterized by its want of systematic order—only a few notes being obtainable and these making but a faint and distant reading—until Dr. Tucker took charge in 1857, at which time the assistance of Mr. L. A. Thurston, things shaped themselves into a better course.

Then followed the progressive steps of similar institutions and advanced with the advancement in the treatment of these unfortunate sufferers—who, from being treated like animals driven into a pen where they could just take a limited amount of exercise and fresh air, and then being locked up in cells again for the rest of the day—four hours—have now as much as bathing to absolute cleanliness and comfort; three good meals a day, and basking in the shade of the trees on the green lawns.

Supplied with comforts and cared for with gentleness; their general health tended to and each individual case treated according to its form of mental disease, in the effort to restore them to their homes, relatives and friends. Many of those now at the asylum have been there for many years and it is rare, after three years, that recovery can be made place, but until that time, in many cases, hope may be embraced and clung to. The spirit of evolution has entered here, as elsewhere in nature, and a man can ascertain that a "lunatic" is a sick and battered creature, but met with kindness, placed under the most improved hygienic and sanitary conditions; restrained with caution and gentleness; only when it becomes absolutely a necessity to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. Clothed and fed with the best that can be afforded—and what has been the result? From death and destruction of mind which was regarded as inevitable and invariably was so, the percentage of improvements and cures have increased so that lunacy, instead of being regarded as an offense or a crime, is rightly added to our list of ailments that human flesh is heir to, just as much as scarlet fever, Bright's disease, or others.

ETIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The ratio of insanity to the population should be one of much satisfaction to the community, even though it is on the increase, as it is the world over. Look at us, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered together from everywhere on the face of the earth; the intermingling of all races, in all stations in life, of all trades and occupations, from the groveling ignorant to the most intelligent. Take these factors with the understanding also of the

different ways of, and reasons for, their coming here, such as emigrants by the hundreds to plantations, with the bright prospect held out to them of making money on board ship and changes in manner of living. The excitement of individuals in their eager search for work, and fortune, in the far away little group of islands, so far away from home; the political strife of late years, with also war and rumors of war, not omitting the passage of troops, bearing men to the front, a very few of whom (three or four) have been cared for at the asylum. All appreciate the fact that the excitement of the epidemics, both of cholera and plague, are much more felt in a small community like this and have been directly traceable as responsible for several cases of mental aberration.

Take these factors, and it is remarkable that our list is small, for it is recognized that just such conditions as these are prone to cause psychological disturbances associated with certain pathological states.

Among the most common of the pathological states are the alcoholic habit and syphilitic lesions. Our institution is no exception from others in the world, where the blame from outside is laid at the door of the diseased brain. I wish to mention the chief etiologies of obtaining and giving the scientific explanation that could be of so much value, and that is, in the entire absence of the family history, for how can we ascertain the antecedents of some plantation Jap with no friends or relatives here, or who could extract anything of scientific interest in the history of the Gilbert Islands from his unintelligent friends or family?

Another obstacle to research has been, as all acquainted here know, the antipathy of all nationalities to the performance of autopsies on the remains of their friends and relatives, and until the last few years I was unable to make these examinations except in those cases where no one claimed the deceased. It is noticeable that acute mania has attacked Hawaiians, Chinese and Japs chiefly, and that the Hawaiians have a large number of chronic mania; for this they can thank the progress of civilization with its concomitant vices.

The acute form attacking the Asiatics has already been accounted for. During the term of the past five years, thirteen cases were received that should not properly belong to the asylum. Three or four showed no signs of any form of insanity, and after different periods of time, during which they were under observation, were discharged. Several were cases of mania-a-potu that could have been withheld from the asylum records, and one case of erotomania. Again, there were a few who were old, helpless and infirm, with no home, no one willing to care for them, and who are still with us, contented and cared for, because there was no one who was willing, or able, to do so.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

This draws attention to the subject of commitment of the insane, the responsibility of which should not be placed on the shoulders of one man, but be in the hands of a Lunacy Commission, and special attention paid to commitments from outlying districts, which should carry out endorsement and personal observations of at least two physicians before the magistrate of the district.

DETENTION HOUSE.

Many cases could do better and possibly many saved were it feasible to have an intermediary station between the patient's home and asylum, where the freshly distorted brain, anxiously looking for fuel to consume its substance, or avoiding with equal anxiety anything that might lead to its redemption. These cases of beyond to scatter the few senses left in a recent case of mental affliction, and we have always endeavored as much as possible to avoid this contact and maintain separation as much as we could.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

Artists pen 1, acrobat 1, boatbuilder 1, bandsman 1, bartender 1, butcher 1, bookkeepers 2, clergymen 2, composers 1, carpenters 5, clerks 7, chemist 1, domestic servants 3, dentists 2, engineer 1, fisherman 1, farmers small 16, fireman 1, fletcher 1, gardeners (woman) 1, harpist (woman) 2, hula dancer 1, laborers 2, musician 1, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, mechanics 5, seamen 3, storekeepers 5, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, valet 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 36; total 252.

ATTENDANTS.

The force of attendants at present employed at the asylum are as follows: Two captains, 12 guards, 1 matron, 4 female nurses. They are divided into two watches of eight hours each. Their stations are: The captain of the watch, upon the veranda of the assistant superintendent's house, close to the entrance gate to the asylum, and who has general supervision of all the attendants upon his watch and who are under his orders. No. 1 Ward—Two guards; in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward; the other on the lawn directly in front of the ward. At night both are stationed on the veranda of their ward.

No. 2 Ward—One guard; in the daytime this guard is stationed on or in the vicinity of the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to guard the gate, if the captain should be called away to some other part of the institution. At night this guard is stationed inside the ward, and is never called away except as a last resort in case of serious trouble. If a guard should be needed for anything at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 3 Ward—Two guards; in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward and the other on the lawn with the patients. At night both are stationed on the veranda of the ward.

No. 4 Ward—One matron and two nurses in the daytime. One nurse is on the lawn in front of the ward; the other is on the lawn at the back of the ward. The matron has no particular station, going where she is most needed and having general supervision of the nurses. At night both nurses are stationed on the ward with their patients in the daytime.

No. 5 Ward—One guard; this guard's station is on the lawn between No. 2 and No. 3. It is his duty when No. 2 guard is called to guard the gate to move his position sufficiently so that he can observe the No. 3 patients without neglecting those belonging to his own ward. At night this man's station is on the veranda of his ward.

Each ward is in direct communication with the superintendent's office, where the captain is stationed, by means of a system of electric call bells. If any trouble occurs during the night in any of the wards, the guard by pushing the electric call button the number of times corresponding to the number of his ward, immediately notifies the captain and assistant superintendent of the particular ward where the trouble is. In this way

no time is lost and the captain or superintendent can promptly get to the scene of action. In the same way any particular guard can be called to the office if required.

The captain always makes a round of all the wards before going on watch, and if he observes anything wrong (such as some part of the ward left unclean, etc.), he reports it to the captain whom he is going to relieve, and that captain is required to rectify the omission before going off watch.

Each captain is required to keep a watch record in which everything happening during his watch, no matter how trivial, is entered. In addition to this he must keep a bright lookout and see that the guards are strictly to the duty and report any dereliction of the same to the assistant superintendent as soon as possible. At night the captain is required to make the rounds of the asylum several times during his watch. No particular time is set for him to do so, as the guards are not so liable to sleep if they believe the captain may turn up at any time.

The guards and nurses upon coming on watch in the daytime are required to arrive half an hour before the proper time to go on watch, so that they can have their meals before doing so. At eight o'clock (8 a. m. and 4 p. m.)—the bells are struck all through the twenty-four wards and relieve the old guards, who go to their meals, and the new guards, who go to their duty. The new guards are required to wait outside the entrance gate until the old guard strikes the bell, and then proceed to their respective wards and relieve the old guard.

Guards and nurses after sundown are required to make the rounds of their respective wards every half hour.

BATHING.

All patients are bathed three times a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays cold bath, and Saturdays hot bath. The general procedure is as follows: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 a. m., the captain calls No. 2 guard to the gate. The captain then proceeds to the bath-house and supervises the bathing of all the patients who are brought to the bath-house, one ward at a time in charge of their respective guards. The same procedure is carried out in the female ward under the supervision of the matron. Saturdays, the same as above, except that on this day there is one guard detailed to fire the boiler and have charge of washing the dirty clothes, the same being done by a few of the patients, through the bath-house, on this day a suit of clean clothes is issued to each of them. The dirty clothes, after being washed, are hung to dry and then sorted out. All clothes that are damaged are repaired on the following Monday, by patients, under supervision of the guards of No. 1 ward.

Each ward is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected every morning before 8 o'clock.

MEALS.

All patients, with the exception of those in No. 2 and No. 6 wards, dine upon the lawns in front of their respective wards. A benches are provided for each ward for this purpose. In case of rainy weather they dine on the verandas of their respective wards. Breakfast—6:30 a. m.; beef stew, rice, coffee, soft bread, crackers and poi. Dinner—11:30 a. m.; soups, tomato, rice, vegetables and macaroni; boiled beef, taro, poi, rice; three times weak boiled mutton; once a week fresh fish; Sundays pork and beans. Supper—4:30 p. m.; beef prepared in various ways, meat balls, etc., soft bread, bananas, tea.

In cases of sickness, beef tea, tapioca, sago, corn-starch, eggs and milk, poi and milk, egnogs, etc.

Private patients get their meals direct from the assistant superintendent's house, and are charged at the rate of 50 cents per diem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The guards and nurses are required to have all their patients out of the wards and on the lawns of their respective quarters by breakfast in fine weather. In rainy weather they are out of the wards but not allowed to occupy his cell during the day. If he or she should be ill, the hospital cell reserved in each ward would be used. No restraint is allowed to be put on any patient except it is absolutely necessary; then only at the direction of the physician in charge. The forms of restraint used are as follows:

First—Heavy wooden armrests with lapboard fastened across the arms of the chair and locked with a padlock.

Second—Irons in very extreme cases, a leather wristlet being put on first to avoid chafing of the skin.

Third—Leather wristlets lined with chamois leather. These wristlets are made so that a belt can be used with them, which, being passed around the patient's wrist, keeps him from raising his arm to strike, at the same time allowing him enough freedom to feed himself.

Fourth—Gloves. These are used, as a general rule, to prevent a patient from removing bandages, etc., from his person.

Whenever a patient is put in restraint the same is entered in a book kept for that purpose in the superintendent's office by the captain of the watch. In addition to the watch record, a restraint book is kept by each individual patient. At the end of every month the captain's watch record is gone over and everything that has happened during the month is entered in the superintendent's record book, which contains everything of note concerning the patient.

A monthly report of the inmates is made out at the end of each month, giving the number admitted during the month, the number discharged, and the number who have died, with their nationalities, sex, age, asylum number, etc.

A patient upon being admitted to the asylum is immediately bathed and clothed in clean clothes, temperature and pulse taken and the same entered in the records.

In addition to the regular attendants named above there are employed in the asylum 1 foreman, 1 taro man and help—2 cooks, 2 gardeners, 1 laundryman and 1 hostler.

The foreman has a general supervision of all the work around the asylum, such as taro planting and pulling, making poi, repairs to building and fences, digging graves for deceased patients, etc.

The taro man is under the foreman and has direct charge of the patients who do any work. He has a man to help him in this work.

The two cooks are employed to cook for the patients and the working force.

The two gardeners are employed in keeping the grounds in order, planting flowers, cutting grass, etc.

The laundryman keeps all the bed linen, bed spreads, etc., in first-class condition.

The grounds need to be seen to be appreciated; plenty of green lawn adorned with colored shrubs and plants makes it one of the most beautiful gardens of Honolulu.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A complete record is kept of each patient, for various reasons, viz:

First—Strangers unable to speak for themselves and who have come here

from unknown parts may be identified at any time.

Second—If a patient escapes he may be more easily recognized.

Third—The facial expression, attitude and garb of the patient is of scientific interest.

These photographs are made on the place as soon as possible after the reception of a patient and the positive with three negatives is kept at the asylum, for which a charge is made of one dollar.

FURLONGS AND DISCHARGES.

Every patient who has sufficiently recovered his reason so as not to be dangerous to himself or a menace to the public is allowed on furlough. If in Honolulu he is kept under the surveillance of the assistant superintendent, reporting at stated intervals at his office. If on the other islands, the Government physician or sheriff is notified and at the expiration of a certain time, which varies with the case from three months to a year, the patient's condition continues to improve or remains good, his discharge is granted and given by the president of the Board of Health and the superintendent.

In conclusion, I wish to add my methods and treatment of those committed to my care.

Each and every one is treated as though he or she was a private patient and as irresponsible as a child would be. Therefore it behooves us to look for ailments and suffering and not to wait until the patient complains, but to observe them, and instruct those in attendance to watch and note every peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of those under their supervision. A physician, even though residing, cannot be always with each patient, and he has to depend on the watchfulness and intelligence of the attendants. Their physical condition is observed and each phase of mental disturbance noted.

The asylum is visited and the patients all seen daily by me; occasionally by one of my partners, and frequently by both of us. If there is a case of special interest or difficulty, I invariably call on one of them for counsel.

In case of emergency there is always someone on duty in my office who is acquainted with my whereabouts, and a telephone message has always been immediately attended to. No case of urgency has ever been kept waiting, and when the danger of serious illness demanded it, as many as three or four visits have been paid in one day.

When you consider that fifty-three of the inmates are incurable and have been over three years in the asylum and forty more, doubtful and practically incurable (having been in the asylum for over two years) and, for the most part, showing no amelioration of symptoms—but in many cases remaining in status quo or progressing—it leaves but about thirty who require very special attendance.

Finally, after considerable experience with the insane, I believe that you will find in no similar institution that the patients have been better cared for, or better results have been obtained, than in the Oahu Asylum.

WILL RAISE HOGS ON LARGE SCALE

New Corporation Formed With 300 Acres of Land Near Hookena.

A corporation is being formed in south Kona, Hawaii, which will be known as the South Kona Stock Company.

Large tracts of land have been acquired near Hookena for the purpose of raising hogs on a large scale and conducting other live stock operations.

Among the promoters of the concern are J. N. Vivas, William Wright, Thomas Wright, J. Mello, Mr. Ahu, Judge Kaai and other prominent members of the South Kona district. Incorporation papers will shortly be submitted to the authorities.

The capital of the new enterprise will be \$10,000. Three hundred acres of good land are already at the company's disposal. The land is ideal hog land, comprising part virgin and part cultivated soil. Guavas, bananas and papayas abound in great quantities on the reservation, which has already been divided into paddocks for the reception of stock.

The original idea was to form a native hui but it was finally decided to incorporate as mentioned above. The officers of the concern will be elected next week. Messrs. Silva and Vivas will attend to the business of the corporation on this side of the water.

The shares are \$10 each and no one but shareholders will be employed by the company, which by this means resolves itself into a profit-sharing scheme where each laborer will be stimulated to toil in the knowledge that as he works so will the value of his holdings in the company increase or decrease.

It is estimated that a dividend of 20 per cent at the very least will reward the first year's operations.

It is the intention of the promoters to import good blood from California. Kona is admirably adapted for hog-raising and for time immemorial Kona pigs have been in great demand the islands over for kaula purposes. Another great advantage of the district is that hog cholera is practically unknown.

Inspectors Are at Work.

Messrs. Lehnners and Whitney, the hulls and boilers inspectors, are being kept very busy. Yesterday morning they issued a chief engineer's certificate to John S. Purdy of the tug Fearless and third assistant's papers to W. H. Winn and W. H. Parker. These certificates give the holders the right to work on vessels anywhere in the Pacific. The inspectors have been very favorably impressed with the manner in which the native crews handle the boats in rough weather while the steamers are making headway. It is expected that within the next two weeks all the steamers of the island fleets will have been examined and those of their captains, mates and engineers who qualify will be given certificates.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

RESULT OF A FALL

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure Was Effectuated.

Volumes might be written in praise of a popular remedy for the creating of rich new blood and the up-building of a worn-out body, but it is doubtful if anything half so convincing could be demonstrated as is done by the interesting story related by Mr. Edward T. Dudley, a practicing attorney for twenty-five years in San Francisco, with offices at 53 City Hall avenue. Twelve years ago, when thirty-nine years of age, Mr. Dudley lost his balance while standing upon the rear platform of a street car, causing him to fall, striking the ground with the back of his head, which brought on a feeling of numbness and eventually paralysis, loss of memory and strength, which, however, has yielded to proper treatment, as explained by him hereafter.

Feeling thankful for the good done him and realizing many others are in a similar condition, Mr. Dudley tells of the benefits in his own way, which is given without color or embellishment, as follows:

"After the fall from the car I passed it by as an accident that had left no apparent ill effects; yet a few weeks later, in endeavoring to get on a car, I found I could not raise my foot. From this time paralysis began in my feet and in time my lower limbs became numb. I became pale as a ghost and it brought on a bloodless condition of my system. From being a strong, healthy man of 130 pounds, I was reduced to 145 pounds, and the doctor told my wife that it was only a question of time when I should have to take to my bed. My wife asked if I was going to die and he said, 'No, but the chances are that he will lie on the flat of his back for twenty years.' I thought I would fool him. Medicine prescribed by the doctors and taken by me did no good, and my system was so drained, my blood so impoverished and I was so debilitated that, at the time I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, if I fell down I could not possibly get up again unassisted. I could scarcely walk a block. Now I can walk three or four miles without fatigue, and as you see, am altogether a different man—and all from eight or nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About three years ago I saw the pills advertised in a San Francisco paper and decided to try them, and from what I have told you of my condition you can imagine how weak and pale I was."

"After trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could see in a very short time that I was picking up color and my health and general system was much improved. I did not change my diet, nor did I take any other medicine, and I am as strong as a blood-maker and builder up of the system it is invaluable, as my increase in weight from 145 to 185 pounds I can lay to nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I have recommended them to hundreds whose blood was impoverished, whose system was run down and who needed building up, and shall continue to do so, as I believe they are the best medicine in the world for that purpose."

(Signed) EDWARD T. DUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1900.

JUSTIN GATES, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

OAHU POLO CLUB.

Arrangements Made by the Members for Games.

An even dozen of the sportively inclined young gentlemen of Honolulu who are making what must be admitted to be a really creditable attempt to trot tandem with the fashionable B'ingham set of San Francisco met yesterday afternoon in Bishop & Co.'s tea room to discuss matters relative to the Oahu Polo Club.

The prospects of a game with the Maui Club were generally discussed and the president was ordered to appoint a committee of three to arrange local games, appoint umpires and make up teams.

It was decided to fix the hand limit for ponies taking part in match games at fourteen two.

A large quantity of balls is expected to be to hand very soon from the States.

Regular practice will take place next Saturday afternoon at Moanalua.

The Humane Educator.

The March number will probably be the twelfth and final issue of the Humane Educator. The publication was started by Mrs. H. J. Craft, but her husband has been attending to it since Mrs. Craft's departure for Clayton, New Mexico, in search of health. Mr. Craft says that he can no longer spare the time to give to the work. The Humane Educator has awakened interest in a very important work and has maintained a police officer at a salary of \$50 per month. The police department has heartily co-operated with the society in all its work.

For several months past Dr. Wilkinson has been assisting Dr. Watt at Lihue, Kauai. He has now been given the position of physician at Makaweli plantation recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. King.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 5

Jugs OR Pitchers

CALL THEM WHAT YOU WISH.

All kinds and sizes. One of the most useful articles in the household. You never can get too many.

Sale for One Week Only

Ending February 9th.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gunney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Prinitus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street,
HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sore Throat, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the most delicate impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any dangerous or toxic elements, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By Allen Clarke, Proprietor, LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES, DRUGS, DRUG COMPANIES, and all leading Trade and "Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. There are many cheap imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

Thus it came to pass that a movement to strengthen China took form and shape: It was more or less conceived on foreign lines and the result of a study of foreign conditions; but it came from China, and it was patriotic and the justifiable, it aimed at change as little as possible and it grafted a carefully assimilated foreign idea — volunteering — on as carefully prepared a Chinese trunk, and its growth convinced the Government that it could be relied on to relieve the country from foreign domination if hostilities broke out. It was a movement that it was patriotic in its origin and justifiable in much that it aimed at cannot be questioned, and cannot be too much insisted on, but, like other popular risings, its popular organization and formidable development and widespread growth made it more likely to lead than to follow, while the alarmed Government, in its somewhat like Russian paternal powers in the matters of movement and invulnerability, exhibited first before Prince Tuan and then

before the Emperor and Empress Dowager, won for it a standing and respect which placed it on a plane of its own and went far toward giving it a free hand for its operations."

Another very remarkable statement of Sir Robert's relates to the appointment of Prince Tuan to be a Minister of the Tsung-Yamen. The anti-foreign tendencies of the Prince induced foreigners in general to disapprove of that appointment, but Sir Robert, Hart, and I, on the contrary, were all in favor of it. "The appointment of the Dowager," he writes, "had probably said to the Prince, 'You and your party pull one way, Prince Ching and his, another—what am I to do between you?' You, however, are the father of the future Emperor and have your son's interests to take care of; you are also a head of the Boxers and chief of the anti-foreign party. You must therefore to know what can and what cannot be done. I therefore appoint you to the Yamen. Do what you consider most expedient and take care that the throne of your ancestors descends untarnished to your son, and their empire undiminished! Yours is the power—you are responsible and you must be an earnest!" Can you imagine the Empress Dowager taking this line with the Prince, and, inasmuch as various Ministers who had been very anti-foreign before entering the Yamen had turned round and behaved very sensibly afterward, I felt sure that responsibility and actual personal dealings with foreigners would be a good experience and a useful education for this Prince and that he would eventually be one of the sturdiest supporters of progress and good relations. I therefore regarded the best from his appointment to the Yamen. But the demand for the surrender of the Taku forts upset this and all other calculations, and the far-seeing Prince, I doubtless, increasing his education and we have been feeling his hostility—we have not seen him, and his future influence will be a questionable factor."

The very strange fact that despite the immense disparity of force between the handful of foreigners guarding the legations and the host of native soldiers, the latter have nevertheless managed to hold their own, elicits the following comments from Sir Robert:

"As to tortoracting-it is true we cannot only explain our preservation by supposing that there must have been some protection, but it was not the Chinese Government that gave it. It was under fire from the 25th of June to the 28th of June to the 18th of July, and from the 4th to the 14th of August. Night and day the rifle bullets, cannon balls and Krupp shells had been poured into the various legations, from the gate in front of the Palace itself, from the very walls of the Imperial City, as well as from numerous machine-guns pointed at the legations and the assassins and all the Chinese soldiers. Whether the quietness of the 26th and 27th of June, and the 18th to 27th of July, was or was not ordered by the Government, we cannot say, but the firing during the other periods, close as we were to the Imperial City and within the sight and hearing of the palace, must have been by the orders of the Government, and it cost our small number over sixty killed and a hundred wounded. That somebody intervened for our semi-protection seems, however, probable. Attacks were not made by such numbers as the Government had at its disposal: they were never pushed home; but always ceased just when we feared they would succeed, and had we not been so thoroughly backed with thoroughness and determination, we could not have held out a week, perhaps not even a day; and so the explanation that there was some kind of protection—that somebody, probably a wise man who knew what the destruction of the legations would cost empires and dynasty, intervened between the issue of the order and our destruction, and that the execution of it and so kept the soldiery playing with us as cats do with mice, the continued and seemingly brave firing telling the Palace how fiercely we were attacked and how stubbornly we defended ourselves; while its curiously half-hearted character not only gave us the chance to live through it but also gave us the means of preserving our lives and escape us, and thus avert the national calamity which the Palace in its pride and conceit ignored, but which someone, in authority, in his wisdom, foresaw and in his discretion sought now to push aside."

We cannot refrain from quoting, also, Sir Robert's tributes to the behavior of the Japanese. He refers to them three times in the course of his article:

The Japanese contingent numbered only twenty-five men, but the world they subsequently did, and the way they did it, won everybody's admiration, and would have done honor to five times their number. * * * For the safety of the British Legation in particular it was equally indispensable that the Soc-Wang-Poo, the Chinese canal, should not fall into Chinese hands, and it was held by Colonel Shiba and the plucky Japanese with persistence, gallantry, skill and forethought that were most admirable. * * * Another name was also constantly heard, Colonel Shiba's. He commanded the Japanese and had charge of the line they were holding, which included especially the Soc-Wang-Poo, and his successful retention of the western line when driven back step by step from the eastern one was as brilliant an achievement as ever a handful of men accomplished. The safety of some 2000 Christian refugees depended on this, as did also the holding of the British Legation. Men felt it was an honor to serve under his orders, and endurance, steadiness, and courage, and a quarter was the admiration of all who were near or under him."

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Noted Theosophist Coming.

Col. Henry S. Olcott, the president and founder of the Theosophical Society, is expected to arrive by the Rio Janeiro on next Tuesday and will remain in the city a week. The local branch of the Theosophical Society is anticipating much pleasure, as the Colonel will lecture several times during his stay. A

least two public lectures will be given so others besides members of Aloha branch will have the privilege of hearing the most celebrated Theosophist now living.

**DANGER OF COLDS AND LA
GRIPPE**

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The wake of the ploughing of the street. The plant will also furnish sand for the Government needs.

The machinery of the plant is run by an engineer, fireman, two feeders and one friction tender. The force at work on the quarry consists of free laborers and thirty prisoners, who are getting out rock for the crusher. More men will be added in a short time.

A collection of photographs of the association building, officers, educational and gymnastic classes, statistical cards and anything that will show the work done by the association is being gathered up by the Young Men's Christian Association for exhibition in Boston next June.

His report also contained the statement that \$87,000 had been expended out of the sum of \$135,000 authorized by the board of directors at the previous meeting, leaving a balance of \$48,000 yet to be expended. On January 1 a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the company was declared and has since been paid.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

.....

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii

Kalaupapa, Jan. 31, 1901.

Trustees Meeting.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary held its regular monthly meeting of the trustees at the office of the infirmary on Monday, Jan. 29, 1901.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP

**Purveyors to Oceanic and
Mail Steamship Companies.**

of 1900.

O., Ltd.
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For Month.....\$.75
For 3 Months.....\$ 2.00
For 6 Months.....\$ 3.50
For Year.....\$ 6.00

Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8

A TEMPERANCE SALOON.

The saloon exists not only because some men drink but because all men have social instincts. Saloons in their way are clubs. They offer a conversational exchange, seats and tables, cards, bright lights, periodicals, various domestic conveniences, something to eat and drink. Men whose homes are lonesome or squalid and who cannot or do not care to move in good society go to the saloons to take their ease and meet their friends. They can go in any clothes they have; they are not asked to show credentials; they may stay and enjoy themselves so long as they behave and while the saloon keeps open. The place gives them what some men get in fashionable clubs or in their homes or in visiting the homes of other people. Without such resorts or satisfactory substitutes for them, these men would become almost desperate in their loneliness and discomfort.

Now if it were possible to abolish the saloons it would be the bounden duty of temperance reformers to set up poor men's clubs to meet the demand which the social side of the saloon supplies. It would never do to put out all the light and cheer in the rum shops and beer halls and provide no other light and cheer for the men who had been turned into the street. From the closed door of the saloon a customer must be able to turn to the open door of some resort which lacks none of the elements of comfort, save the one attraction of alcohol, to which he has been accustomed. Otherwise, he will sooner or later re-establish the saloon or go to a worse place.

Of course this is an old story. The answer we hear is that temperance saloons or holly tree inns have been opened time and again and closed for lack of support and this even in small places where it has been possible to shut up the saloons. The remedy, we are told, has been tried and found wanting. But, we rejoice, has it been tried in the right way? Has there ever been an attempt to reproduce the saloon in all its details except the sale of alcoholic drinks? If there has been we do not know of the circumstance.

Some years ago in a central New York town the churches established a holly tree inn to which they hoped to attract men from the drink taverns. So much money was subscribed that they were able to fit the place up beautifully and sell food and soothing drinks at cost. Oysters were fifteen cents a large plate and coffee was three cents a cup. Two flagons of birch beer were sold for a nickel. A few runny but, penitent men came and looked in at the windows and went hopelessly and expeditiously away and those who entered the place at all were good souls from the churches who wanted to help the inn along. What the saloon frequenter saw to displease him was a dining hall with snowy cloths and plated ware on the tables, a pretty carpet, a canary bird in a cage, a girl at the pay desk and a committee of ladies to welcome him as a brand snatched from the burning. A man accustomed to the free and easy saloon would as soon have entered such a place as he would a church social.

In time the philanthropists reconsidered. They took out the nappery and silverware, removed the carpet, evicted the canary and told the women to quit. In a vague way they made the place look like an unfurnished bar room. One practical man proposed to put in a cigar stand and a regular bar the latter for the sale of soft drinks, of course, but the good women denounced the impious act and crushed it under their French heels. Tobacco they said induces the craving for drink a bar might be "misconstrued." The practical reformer intended to suggest a card room but he held his peace and quietly got a billiard table instead. The place was put in charge of a nice young man from the Y. M. C. A. who arranged it just as he thought a temperance saloon ought to look. The bottled pop innocent of ice was put on a table in the corner, young and really boys were encouraged to come in and use the billiard table, a back veranda was set apart for men who wanted to smoke the saloon took the books of a traveling library and its center table was covered with the most unimpeachable literature a "Good Night Papa" engraving was hung on one wall and a "Mabel's Prayer" in the other. To the astonishment of some of the philanthropists, the class of people they wanted to reach would not set foot in the place even under the stimulus of a hot free lunch. One staggering drunkard entered by mistake, but the nice young man told him that he had come to the wrong shop and said very plainly that he ought to be ashamed of himself. And so "Finis" came to be written over the door of the Temperance Saloon.

Now what ought the philanthropists to have done? They should have bought out a regular corner saloon with all its fixtures. They should have removed nothing except the liquor wine and made a sensible caterer should have been made superintendent and an expert barkeeper should have been put behind a bar that shone with bottles, mirrors and table glassware. Every known soft drink, including coffee, tea, chocolate and clam juice should have been on hand ready to be served in the best style at a low price and the barkeeper should know the best mixture of temperance food drinks. There should have been a good free lunch and no restrictions put on tobacco; sensational literature should not have been excluded, card-playing should have been permitted if men wanted to sing or even swear there should have been no one but the police to interfere; women and the male phil-

anthropists should have kept away. There would have been the poor man's club, with temperance ruled out. It would not have been an ideal place for the moral training of the young, perhaps, but it would have served the purpose of a saloon sufficiently. And if the saloon ever goes that sort of a substitute must come.

Some day thereafter, long years thence, the temperance saloon, as we have described it, might be improved upon. But change must come by process of evolution. Men won from the drinking kennels are not ready to leap at once into the full enjoyment of institutional privileges. They must come to it by degrees if they come at all.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

The Advertiser has rarely had a story to tell which gives more pain in the writing and will give more sorrow in the reading, than that which relates the shooting last night of Mortimer I. Stevens, one of its reporters, by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican. The whole affair is so deplorable that it cannot be thought of coolly; though it is the purpose of this journal in narrating the circumstances leading up to and including the tragic acts of Mr. Gill, to be as dispassionate as it can.

Yesterday morning the Republican printed an extraordinary story supplemented by a more extraordinary leading editorial, in which the social privacy of some young ladies from the Mainland was questionably invaded. That the reader may see for himself what was said, we print both articles in full. Naturally the friends of the ladies took offense and one of them, a man named Rawlings, went to the office of the Republican and had some kind of an encounter with Gill. It is said that the editor was slapped or cuffed; it is also said that before Rawlings could commit an assault he was seized by the Republican printers. At that time Gill did not seem to be armed with anything more formidable than a pair of shears, the pistol he used on Stevens he may have got later, fearing more bodily violence.

Mr. Stevens felt the insult to the ladies as keenly as did Mr. Rawlings. It is reported that one of the ladies had been his friend from childhood. When he read the Republican's article yesterday he was deeply stirred but he said nothing of reprisals. Later he heard that his friends were to be travestied again and that Gill regarded their persecution as a "good joke." When this news reached him the young man asked for ten minutes' leave and as further events proved he went to interrogate Gill. What happened at the Republican office appears in Mr. Stevens' printed statement—a story told in the presence, possibly, of death. The reporter asked the editor if anything more was to be said about the ladies; the editor replied coarsely, Stevens hit him a blow in the face, Gill drew a revolver and aiming at Stevens' stomach fired, the ball entering the body of the young man near the hip. The rest was a matter for the surgeons and the police.

This is the second time that Mr. Gill has had a shooting affray, the first one being in Arizona. His employer and preceptor, Judge Humphreys, boasts of having had one or two and was arrested and fined in this city for assault and battery. Both men were reared in an atmosphere of gun-fighting and perhaps regard such things in a more tolerant light than will the law-abiding public of this city and this Territory. It is less surprising that one of them should have tried to commit a homicide than it is that either should have singled out reputable women for insult. The chivalry of the South may be quick at the trigger but it also respects women; in this case the nobler quality was forgotten in the desire for blood.

The Advertiser does not excuse the blow given by Mr. Stevens, great as his provocation was. But when he went unarmed to an office where his enemy sat among a score of friends and employees, he had a right to expect fair play. He would not have complained if blow had been met by blow, he would have seen no injustice if the Republican staff had seized him and bound him hand and foot, but he did not think that a manly fist would be met by a cowardly ball. Yet an editor who would insult a defenseless woman might be expected after all to shoot an unarmed man.

In appointing Lorrin A. Andrews of Hilo Deputy Marshal for the Island of Hawaii United States Marshal Ray has made an ideal choice. Probably no other man on the big Island can lay claim to the experience which qualifies Mr. Andrews for any Hawaiian office of police or semi-police responsibility. For years he has been an officer of the law, he knows all the islands and particularly the largest one of the group with thoroughness, he is up to the tricks of the various nationalities here and he speaks more than one tongue. His honesty and capacity have never been impeached. That Marshal Ray passed the mere politicians by and picked out Lorrin A. Andrews for Deputy Marshal is one of the accumulating proofs that he himself is the right man in the right place.

Advice to the Board of Education. Buy the books best suited to the schools, no matter who the publisher may be, clear the way for every responsible bidder, make no term contracts; leave the schools free to change text books at any time when it is to their interests to do so give a book agent no preference because he has made powerful friends don't burn your fingers.

HYSTERIA VS. FACTS.

Suppose a stranger from the East should enter a Honolulu home and say, after a cursory glance around, "Heavens! but you are all wrong in the way you live! Look at your roof. It isn't pitched half as well as out-roofs in New Hampshire. Then you have too much piazza. Don't you know that such outside piazzas are draughty and that you may get your death of cold sitting in them? I do believe you can't keep your pajamas dry. No cellar. Who ever heard of such a thing? Why you are heathen and when I get back home I shall probably have to criticize you in some hundreds of newspapers and magazines." And what is that you are wearing? A Mother Hubbard! Why, don't you know that the American Society for Minding Other People's Business long ago blacklisted the Mother Hubbard as an article which no self-respecting woman would wear outside the privacy of her own chamber? People who are as far behind the times as you are and as deaf of public opinion ought to be sharply dealt with; and if I can find an audience here big enough to get any sort of a collection from, I'll tell it what I think about you in set terms."

Impertinence from a household guest could hardly go further, and no individual host would care to extend his hospitality to one who had so abused it. Yet the collective host, meaning the inhabitants of the city, are expected to not only tolerate but to encourage strangers who, after the most superficial view of things Hawaiian, pronounce or condemn whatever customs or laws they find that do not dovetail with the customs and laws they have been used to elsewhere. Aunt Ophelia could never put up with the ways of the Southern home where she found Miss Eva and Uncle Tom. Those ways were wrong because they were different. The world is full of such well-intentioned but meddling people; and just now Honolulu has more than its fair share of them. Women come here who, after a week's "study," make up their hasty minds that this or that method of dealing with public offences is vitally wrong or shameful, and that, for the good of society, it must be changed at once. They do not credit the wise men and women who have dealt with Honolulu's social and racial problems for years, with any capacity to settle them in the way best suited to the welfare of this community. Experience counts for nothing; racial conditions are never thought of; human nature is not consulted; the history of past experiments is never read, the reformer simply swoops down like a wolf on the fold and declares that because Honolulu deals with crime and the social evil and a few other things differently from Bangor, Maine, or Princeton, New Jersey, this place is a sink-hole of iniquity, infested by criminals who are protected and encouraged by hypocrites. If they find this view supported by the talk of some local political demagogue on or off the bench—some man on whose private character a lump of coal would leave a white mark but who makes loud public professions of honesty and purity—they at once begin to plume themselves upon having the support of a "healthy public sentiment" and so become twice as obnoxious as they were before.

We are led to these remarks by the hasty generalizations which visiting strangers have made about the place known as Iwilei. Iwilei is a depot far removed from the business or residence quarter of the city where women belonging to the submerged classes carry on their trade under the eye of physicians and police. It has not long been in existence; before the Chinatown fire part of a street in that quarter was used as a Yoshiwara, and decent people found themselves much too close to the half-world. Urged by men like Theodore Richards, the Advertiser asked for the removal of the women to an unfrequented suburb; and in course of time removal was brought about by fire. Assuming that the social evil had to find a lodgment somewhere, no better place could be had for it than Iwilei.

Now we come to the main question raised by the visiting reformers: Why is not the social evil prohibited by law and suppressed by the police? What is the necessity of giving it official sanction? The answer is that but for such a place as Iwilei no good woman could venture into the streets at night without running the risk of assault, no little girl could safely trudge a reach of country road on her way to school, all honorable womankind would have to be guarded even more carefully than they are in the black belts of the South. These zealous agitators who want Iwilei wiped out as with a sponge, judge our conditions by those of New England and the Middle West. They do not stop to learn that there are five and perhaps ten men in Hawaii to one woman and that these unmailed males include tens of thousands of the lowest class of Chinese and Japanese, hundreds of shore-leave sailors hundreds more of beach-combers and a vast rabble of men of mixed breeds and unbridled passions. Does any one suppose that this rude and virile male population could be cast loose in the streets of Honolulu to seek that which it might devour without turning the city into a hell on earth? The domestic peace and order of the town demands Iwilei and the best citizenship of Hawaii has ordained it as a protection to the home. Such defenses would not be needed in any New England city; for there the people have no hordes of unarmed barbarians to govern. But every man who knows anything about these islands is aware that they are indispensable here. It is a question that lies between private Iwileis all over the city with beetle-browed ruffians lurking in the shadows of every street, and an organized and regulated Iwilei hidden in the suburbs, guarded by the police and the Board of Health and made as little offensive to the moral public as is possible.

In conclusion we beg to say to self-imported agitators, judicial demagogues and all others at interest that Honolulu knows its business and is pleased to carry it on without meddling interference. It is not a new town or a "jay" town, and it has in its ruling body politic, as wise and as moral and as high-minded an element as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. By labor and prayer and infinite pains, these people have made Honolulu a center of civilization in the Pacific and a safe and orderly metropolis. We bid good people to come and enjoy it and do what they can to improve it; but we warn them that improvement does not mean a general overturning of laws and customs which the wisdom and prudence of the past have conscientiously devised.

FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The action of the journeymen plumbers of Honolulu towards the four workmen who came here from Seattle is an example of the worst sort of trades union tyranny. The new-comers, one and all, are union men in good standing. They were sent for by master plumbers so that the latter, when they had a job to do, could get sober and reliable journeymen to do it. These men were entitled to good treatment by the local union, but when they presented their cards they found that the initiation fee had been raised to \$50 as a confessed means of freezing them out. The local journeymen want all the Honolulu plumbing to do and they want to do it as badly and as intermittently as they please; so they make war on new-comers, irrespective of decency and any rights the strangers may enjoy under the union to which they themselves profess allegiance.

Happily the Federal law is on the side of fair play and it is represented in these islands by a man whose courage and public spirit no one doubts. District Attorney Baird is not in a mood to brook conspiracies in restraint of trade. He already has the scalp of the plumbing trust at his belt; and if local plumbers' union persists in its policy against freedom of trade, its scalp will go to match the other trophy. Col. Baird states that upon the first overt act of the journeymen he will summon the law to deal with them. If the journeymen oblige him to go as far as that, they will be lucky indeed if they escape the attentions of a jailer.

Trade must be kept free in Honolulu, whether menaced by great combines of capital or small combines of trades unionism. Neither employer nor employed will be permitted to fetter it.

Guam as the American St. Helena will receive all captured Filipino Generals, and it promises, on that account, to show the largest growth-rate of any of the new possessions.

If the United States law is good enough to stop strike conspiracies in town, it ought to have as heavy a hand for strike conspiracies on the plantations.

The gamblers have shut up shop at Punahou and are missing from their other haunts. It is said they have gone away. The fight against them was short and sharp but it appears to have been decisive.

The Friend ironically says that "Honolulu needs modernizing by a complete organization of bosses and ward-healers." So it does. There isn't half enough official stealing here now to make the place anything like a live town.

The Christian church is to be congratulated on getting the Rev. A. E. Cory as its pastor. He is a man of the apostolic spirit who may be trusted, as was his predecessor, Rev. J. C. Hay, to build up the usefulness as well as the numbers of the church membership.

The job-chasers cannot deny that a Honolulu city charter would centralize power in the hands of its worst classes. They merely shout that this is majority rule and that majority rule is good. How much strength there is in the argument the taxpayers can easily find out by consulting their worst fears.

If it had fallen to Judge Estee to adjourn his court in honor of Queen Victoria he would have done it without reciting a sophomoric essay. As a simple, dignified, hard-headed jurist, who takes no nonsense, makes no pompous boasts, employs no clique and keeps the respect of the public, Judge Estee presents a refreshing contrast to some other elements in the local judiciary.

From what the public is seeing of trusts it will soon be prepared for a vigorous national campaign against them. The attempt of the Louisiana banana trust to crowd Hawaiian bananas out of San Francisco by sheer force of superior capital, shows what all trusts will do to competing industries if they get the chance. The trust is the foe of diffused industry and upon diffused industry, more than any other one economic factor, the peace and welfare of a country rests.

What came of last fall's Gougarling in Kansas and Nebraska politics appears in the Literary Digest of January 19th. Kansas cast just 3,695 votes for Woolley, or but little more than twice as many as were polled for Debs. Nebraska showed up with 3,655 Woolley ballots. Evidently the Gougar party got more than it could stand of that tremendous shaking up on the rostrum and in the magazines which has been advertised in Hawaii as a boon withheld.

Whether the Home Rule legislators who talk of establishing the South Carolina dispensary system here mean business for the Territory or for themselves, remains to be seen. Certainly their plans of dealing with the liquor question, if sincere, open up a wide field of debate which, we trust, may not be closed by premature action on the part of the law-making body. The dispensary system is a new thing and from the revenue point of view it seems to be a good thing. But from some other points of view it is said to be objectionable. Before anything is done about it, if anything is really meant, there should be a thorough discussion in the press and on the platform. We ought to look before we leap.

There was some hope that the Prince of Wales would come to New York to witness the regatta, but now that he is King his transatlantic traveling days are over and the period of court mourning will be enough to keep his eldest son and heir at home. However, if the cup should be won by Lip-ton's new yacht the next race thereafter will, like the first one, be held in the presence of British royalty. So perhaps Edward VII. will have a chance to see the contest yet.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jos. S. Zauba, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-bruising and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATURE IS GETTING READY

EVERYWHERE is talk of the coming meeting of the Legislature. On February 20, Senators and Representatives will assemble in the throne-room and in the upper hall that once did duty as a banquet-room for royalty.

Thirty desks are already in place in the throne-room for the accommodation of as many Representatives, while fifteen more are ready to be placed in the hall for the Senators. The law prescribes that the session shall last for three months, but should the business to be transacted necessitate more time, then shall the session be extended for thirty days more upon the order of the Governor.

Just who will be President of the Senate and who will be Speaker of the House, are problems that are agitating the minds of more than one member of the Legislature, but it is guessed that John T. Brown of Hilo will be the autocrat of the Senate, while the other position is as yet an open question.

John Emmelhut was selected and endorsed by the members of the House, but owing to the fact that he desires to do a great deal of work on the floor, the honor was declined. S. W. Wilcox, Democrat of Kauai, was slated for the position, but many believe that he will cast his vote with the Republicans in the Legislature, and his influence is wanted on the floor.

Republican members are opposed to any of their men accepting the chair, as they desire them all on the floor, where they will be of greater service. The Independents are also imbued with the same spirit, and in consequence both sides are anxious to meet a Democrat. At 10 o'clock in the morning the meeting will be called to order, the Houses organizing separately, and then informing the Governor that they are ready to proceed with the business. Next in order will be the reading of the message and then an adjournment will probably be taken until the next day, when the regular business will be commenced.

Considerable speculation is rife concerning the fact that several members of the Legislature are unable to do business in the English language, and it is doubtful if the interpretation of their speeches through the medium of an interpreter will be permissible in law.

Section 44 of the Act prescribing a law for the government of the Territory of Hawaii says, "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." Legal opinions differ in regard to the literal meaning of the passage, some holding that mere interpretation into English complies with the law, while others say that any speeches made in the Hawaiian tongue would be illegal, and therefore not of any weight. In all probability it will be necessary for the Legislature to take action on the matter before the question can be settled.

Each House is entitled to a clerk and sergeant-at-arms, and will probably fill the positions by appointing Hawaiians. This meeting of the Legislature will be of more than usual importance inasmuch as the conduct of affairs will bear a marked difference to the methods and proceedings under the old monarchial and republican Legislatures. Under the new regime the Executive has now no voice or controlling influence in the Legislature.

The Legislature, or rather the Senate, has some voice in the executive through its right to confirm or to refuse to confirm appointments, but the Executive is absolutely shut out of the Legislature, except that the Governor may send such communications or recommendations to it as he sees fit, and the Legislature, or

either House, may ask the Governor for the heads of departments for information regarding public affairs. Under the Republic the Ministers—were ex-officio members of each branch of the Legislature, with all the rights and powers of members except the right to vote. They could introduce bills, and, as a matter of fact, did introduce most of the bills relating to the general course of executive government. The budget, or revenue, bill was always introduced by the Minister of Finance, and the bills on this subject which he introduced were always looked upon as Government measures, and as such were expected to be supported in debate by all the members of the Cabinet.

No bills or measures of any kind can be introduced by the Governor or the head of any department, unless it is done through the agency of a member. Every bill, including the budget, will have to be introduced by some member of the Legislature.

In this way the system of government in the United States, and in every State, is introduced into the Territory. In addition to its legislative duties the Senate will have the right to confirm or reject such nominations to Territorial offices as the Territorial Act provides shall be confirmed by the Senate.

The names of all the principal officers appointed by the Governor at the time of the organization of the Territory will have to be submitted to the Senate by the Governor for confirmation. Many important matters will be acted upon, and it is probable that the greater part of the time will be occupied in discussing the question of municipal government, though it is not expected that any definite action will be taken at the coming session.

Californian in the Mud.

The great freighter of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Californian, lying at the railway wharf and taking on sugar for New York, was found to be stuck in the mud yesterday morning. It seems that, while the water is ordinarily deep enough at the railway slip to properly accommodate vessels of the size of the Californian, the recent heavy rains have washed a great quantity of mud into the slip.

The Californian was not very badly stuck, her stern resting not more than a few inches in the soft mud washed down by the rain. A locomotive, running along the track on the wharf, some heavy ropes and tackle and a little clever engineering soon got the big vessel out of her trouble, and early in the afternoon she was afloat in deep water. She has only a very little more sugar to take on here; she is almost loaded down to the water-line now. She will go to Hilo to complete her cargo today or tomorrow.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (40 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2
CHINA	FEB. 1	DE BE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 12	COPTIC MARU	MARCH 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 18	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 1
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 10
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 20	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 20
PEKING	MARCH 23	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 6

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

MAUNALEI SUED.

Two Immigration Companies' Claims.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS OF HAWAII

John Cook Wants Coin From E. Coit Hobron—Bankruptcy Action Interfered.

MAUNALEI PLANTATION COMPANY was hard hit yesterday both in the United States and in the Territorial courts by the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited, and the Japan Immigration Company. The former company makes a claim against the bankrupt and insolvent sugar company for money due for furnishing Japanese male and female laborers at specified rates which money was to be returned to the immigration company in monthly installments extending over a period of three years.

This suit was filed in the United States District Court in the forenoon and involves a sum amounting to \$2,000. The other suit was filed in the Circuit Court late in the afternoon by the Japan Immigration Company and is styled "a bill of discovery." The plaintiff seeks to recover about \$5,500 and requests the court to demand that the books, papers and officers' memorandums relating to the affairs of the bankrupt plantation be brought into open court for examination as to who are the delinquent stockholders, and to ascertain why the officers of the plantation make no effort to call in delinquent assessments.

Lorrin Andrews, attorney for the Japan Immigration Company, sets forth that the Maunalei plantation has been at all times an Hawaiian corporation organized for the culture and export of sugar cane. The company sets forth that the defendant corporation entered into an agreement with the plaintiff whereby for a valuable consideration it agreed to pay to the immigration company the sum of \$462.15 and the further sum of \$1.35 for each Japanese man, and \$1.05 for each woman, per month, furnished to the plantation from July 1, 1900, to October 1, 1899, no payments being required until December 1, 1900, when the said sum of \$462.15 and the installment payments due from July to December, 1900, were to be paid by the defendant. On July 10, 1900, for value received, the defendant gave the plaintiff its promissory note payable six months after date without grace, for the sum of \$2,978.40. At the expiration of the said six months due demand was to be made upon the defendant for such note and the payment thereof was refused.

It is further shown in the bill "that upon information and belief the defendant corporation is hopelessly insolvent and bankrupt and is wholly unable to pay and satisfy the amount due, and your orator alleges that the whole capital stock has not been paid in, and that the capital is insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors and that a number of the stockholders of the company are delinquent in their payments, but their names are unknown to your orator."

MAUNALEI IN ESTEE'S COURT

In the United States District Court, S. Horiyee, S. Kurusu, C. Saito and S. Ozaki (doing business under the name of the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited) have brought suit against the Maunalei Sugar Company for \$1,497 with interest from May 21, 1899, for damages resulting to them by that defendant, acting therein by its duly authorized and appointed agents, Gear, Lansing & Co., did upon May 21, 1899, enter into, sign and become bound by a certain contract and agreement between the Tokio Immigration Company. The plaintiffs agreed to import for the Maunalei plantation 100 able-bodied male and female Japanese laborers with 25 per cent of them females, within two months of the signing of the contract. The defendant company in return agreed to pay to the said plaintiffs as compensation for the cost of transportation and for all other expenses up to the time of arrival of the laborers at Honolulu, the sum of \$36 for each male laborer so imported and accepted, and the sum of \$30 for each female laborer. Such sums to be paid at the rate of \$1.80 per month for the males and \$1.05 per month for the females, until at the end of three years or until the whole amounts of \$36 and \$30 respectively were repaid for each laborer so imported and accepted. The plaintiffs delivered 100 males and fourteen females, who were accepted by the company. For a long time, or since March, 1900, no payment of the said monthly installments has been made by the defendant, and there is now owing \$1,497 as principal, being the total of the installments for the two months from April 1, 1900, to February 1, 1901, at \$18.70 per month, of which no part has yet been paid.

For a further and distinct cause of the

tion the plaintiffs claim the additional sum of \$25, with interest from December 15, 1899, for damages resulting to them by an agreement to take 100 more Japanese males and not to exceed 25 per cent females, for which the defendant promised to pay \$37 for each male and \$33 for each female laborer. The laborers were imported, furnished and accepted, but there is still owing on this agreement \$25 and interest. The action is brought by the plaintiffs over the signature of S. Kobayashi.

THE GRIEVANCE OF COOK.

When John Cook entered into an agreement with E. Coit Hobron just two years ago to purchase certain inside lots of land belonging to the latter in Kapaemahu, it was with the express understanding that the original owner lay a good road and conduct fresh water in suitable pipes thereto, and give him advantages and comforts which residents living on main thoroughfares receive.

Mr. Cook desired to erect a residence for himself and family on these lots, and promised to buy them. If Mr. Hobron would make the necessary improvements and give him easy access to the street, E. Coit Hobron faithfully promised to do this before August 1st, 1899. The lots were then purchased and the buyer erected and completed a large and costly wooden building at an expense to himself of \$2,000, which was ready for occupancy on November 1, 1899. But Hobron, who had failed to perform his part of the agreement and has absolutely neglected and refused to build the road and lay water pipes and conduct fresh water for his use, whereby, Mr. Cook states emphatically, that by reason of Hobron's failure to carry out his agreement, he is unable to occupy the mansion. The house stands solitary and empty and cannot even be rented.

Cook has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Hobron for damages in the sum of \$4,000 and the costs of the action.

BANKRUPTCY ACTION INTERFERED.

The execution issued from the Circuit Court against the property of J. A. Butterfield for \$22 on proceedings instituted by E. J. Monarrat has been returned to the court with the following notation endorsed thereon by High Sheriff Brown: "After sitting and hearing and finding the property of the within named J. A. Butterfield, bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court of the Territory of Hawaii were instituted against the same property, and this writ, upon instructions from J. M. Monarrat, attorney for plaintiff, is returned unsatisfied this 6th day of February, 1901."

COURT NOTES.

The case of Allen & Robinson vs. Koa-kai Kalkalahaole was moved yesterday on the calendar—jury waived.

Filing on the demurrer in Wong But Nam vs. Chook Sling heard and demurrer overruled, and defendant allowed ten days in which to answer.

Hearing on demurrer in Emma M. Nakuna vs. Fanny Strauch was heard and the same overruled and defendant given ten days in which to file an answer.

Answer in the case of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, vs. Heles Rowland et al. has been filed by Christina Gomez, one of the defendants.

Plaintiff's bill of costs in V. Vasconcellos vs. Rebecca A. Dodd and R. W. Cathcart, executors, amounting to \$16.50, has been filed.

The first and final account of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., administrator of the estate of J. K. Kaho-kono, deceased, was filed yesterday giving receipts at \$3,610.40 and expenditures at \$1,742.78, leaving a balance of \$1,867.62. An inventory of the estate has the following items: Two shares in Hawaiian Baseball Association, \$20; 5 shares Kona Coffee & Fruit Co.; 30 shares Hawaiian Land Co.; 25 shares Kamao Sugar Co. assessable, 2 per cent paid, 5 shares Kona Plantation, Honolulu, Hawaii; 10 shares Kona Plantation Association; 23 1/2 O. L. A. (outward), 5 outward notes, and 5 notes overdue.

Portuguese Consul Canavarro has petitioned the Circuit Court for the appointment of Frank Andrade as guardian of Mary, Maggie, Susan and Stephanie Pestana, minors. Property consisting of a house and lot situate on Makiki street is involved.

RETURNING FROM WAR IN CHINA

Japanese Who Went Back To the Orient Seeking Hawaii Again.

Former Japanese residents of Honolulu and of the Hawaiian Islands in general are expected to return from the Orient by dozens. It is anticipated that great numbers will arrive on the next steamer and return to their vocations which were disturbed when the cause of the interruption of their work here was caused by orders from the military department calling upon them to return to their native land and serve their country's cause in China.

Trained to obey orders of this kind, the Japanese soldiers in Hawaii dropped their various classes of labor and hastened to Japan as fast as they were able. Some could plough their way across the Pacific. Others received from numbers of these conscripts state that they have served in the Japanese armies in the advance upon Peking and performed garrison duty in many cities in the Chinese Empire and were about to be discharged from further service. As soon as they could procure their discharges they stated they intended returning immediately to Hawaii, where more money and more satisfactory living were to be obtained than in their own country.

Not Officially Notified.

The recent opinion by Attorney General Griggs, concerning the citizenship of certain Chinese, to the contrary notwithstanding, Collector Stackable is officially notified by his department of opinion, Chinese will be treated under the Treasury Department ruling made some time ago, and which denies that Chinese who were Hawaiian citizens before annexation became citizens of the United States by virtue of the Organic Act.

It has been found that the Customs Department had no authority to delegate an inspector of tea in a district other than that in which he was appointed, and that a seizure in arrangements which had been made to have tea imported here inspected by Professor A. B. Ingalls, Customs house ranger. The tea has now to be sent to San Francisco for inspection, as previously.

THE KAISER'S CENSUS REPORT

The German Emperor was at Lettingen on December 1, when the census was taken, and he filled up his own card. Under the heading "profession" he wrote "German Emperor, King of Prussia." The card was framed and it is to be kept in the municipal archives of the palace, while a certified copy of it has been made and sent in with the other cards.

SHOOTS A MAN.

E. S. Gill Tries To Kill Reporter Stevens.

PUTS A BULLET IN LATTER'S BODY

Assailant Republican Editor and Victim on Advertiser's Staff.

MORTIMER I. STEVENS, a reporter for the Advertiser, was shot last night by Edwin S. Gill, the editor of the Republican, in the office of that paper on Merchant street. One shot was fired by Gill from a 38-calibre revolver and the ball entered Stevens' leg just above the left hip and is still in the wound, as the doctors could not find it by probing. Unless unlooked for results follow the search for the bullet this morning Stevens will recover. Gill gave himself up at the police station about ten minutes after the shooting and was put in a cell.

He was released in an hour or so on bail of \$1,000 after being charged on the prison books with assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

The shooting was the outcome of an article and editorial in yesterday's Republican which reflected on the character of women friends of Stevens. The article and the editorial were as follows:

BE CAREFUL HOW YE ENTANGLE STRANGERS.

Especially When 'The Strangers Are Young Ladies Betrothed to Others Far Away Who Trust them.

It would be well if certain young society men in Honolulu would remember that all is not gold that glitters. In other words, just because certain young ladies from abroad are adepts at the art of making go-go eyes, it does not signify that the aforesaid young men are the only ones.

Now it has come to pass that there are certain young ladies sojourning within the gates of Honolulu who have made a nine-strike with several young men here later for the time being have said by the ordinary duties of life, and are sitting up nights trying to think out nice and novel ways for entertaining the Mainland maidens. Had as matters are at the best, there is one young man who is fast losing his heart. The young lady to whom he is paying particular attention seems so appreciative, too. She upbraids him for his prodigality, and tells his dear boy not to spend his money, in treats with him, implores, does everything, in fact, but refuse to accept his attention. All this time the one young man in particular is in the midst of the fact that even now, in far away Los Angeles, the engraver is working on a plate from which will soon be printed invitations announcing the young lady's marriage to a wealthy young Angeleño. And the gentleman in the land of sunshine, fruit and tourists fondly thinks that his beloved is behaving as demurely as a soon-to-be-married young lady should.

The fair ones, when mildly reproached for their actions, put up such an innocent front that their would-be-censors have not the heart to criticize them. A word of advice might not be out of place, in passing, to the demosts. It is this: When talking over your plans, girls, don't sit on the front piazza of your caravan and deliberately make your plans in such a tone of voice that everyone within a radius of fifty feet knows exactly what you intend trying to do.

"BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE."

It looks like a mighty mean thing to do to "tip-off" another fellow's game, but the Republican really cannot see the young ladies' double game, and is paying attention to young ladies from the Mainland of whom they have but little knowledge. At one of the hotels there are three young ladies. They are here on a visit. They are pretty and dainty and accomplished, but the young men who swarm about them are wasting their time, for the ladies are all three to be married very, very shortly. We have this from an unimpeachable source—the young ladies themselves. For in the exuberance of their spirits over the joyful good time they have been having in this city they have taken nearly everybody in town into their confidence except the young men who are paying them suit. We do not mean to say that the young ladies have come to us and made a heart-to-heart confession of their little affairs, but the lanal of the hotel is large and its acoustic properties have considerably aided in the spreading of the news, by the careless light-hearted way the girls have of discussing what Charley or Frank or Ben has done or will do to make it pleasant for them. "Just to think of it," one of the girls said, "and I am to be married as soon as I get home."

The following is Stevens' statement of the incidents leading up to the affair as dictated by him at the Queen's hospital an hour after he had been shot and when he did not know but that he might die from his injury:

I called upon Mr. Gill, city editor of the Republican, in reference to an article which appeared in that paper yesterday morning, believing that he was going to follow up the story with more defamatory statements against the character of innocent parties. I left the office of the Advertiser at about 9 o'clock p. m. last evening determined to keep my temper and not to be provoked. I was with Mr. Gill. As I entered his office, in reply to my inquiry for the city editor, Mr. Gill came from his chair and introduced himself.

I told him that I understood that he was intending to put another article in the paper this morning, and asked him, as a newspaper man, to assure me if he thought it was called for. He replied in substance that he considered the article a good joke and said he could see nothing objectionable in the article. I asked him that, if his mother, wife or sister were visiting in a strange city and some-

newspaper published a similar article concerning them, if he would then consider it a joke. The low character of the man then appeared when he replied that he did not care what any one said about them.

He had seated himself at his desk by this time and was nervously handling papers, and it was not so much what he said but the positive intonation in his bearing, when I asked him once more if he would permit the matter to drop where it was and be content with the injury already done. He continued to evade my questions, and when pressed for an answer, replied that he would publish what he saw fit and now that there was so much being said concerning the alleged "joke" that he was inclined to believe that the article and the insinuations contained therein were well deserved. Owing to the fact that one of the ladies mentioned and myself had been born and raised in the same city and spent part of our childhood together, and the unimpeachable character of herself and companions was well known to me, I could not stand his repeated insults longer, and struck him, with my fist, in the face. The blow was a good one and only staggered him. He sprang backward and dragged a chair between us, reaching towards his hip pocket. I understood that the chair had a reputation as a night-light, and being unarmed myself, I sprang towards him, hoping to reach him before he could draw the revolver. The chair obstructed my passage and gave him time to draw his pistol and level the same at my head. He held it there for a few seconds and then, lowering the muzzle until it pointed at my stomach, he stepped forward, and as he stepped forward, I stepped back, and he stepped forward again. I had taken but a step when he began to dance up and down and command me to hold up my hands.

I considered his whole game a bluff and continued to advance in his direction. When about five feet from him I saw his finger begin to contract upon the trigger. Realizing that if he intended to shoot at all that he was about to do so, I turned quickly, presenting my left side toward him in the hope that he might miss me entirely or the ball penetrate a less vital spot than he intended. Without further warning he fired.

I staggered toward the door, which was only a few paces away, and as I staggered I saw the bullet enter my back. I attempted to shoot me a second time. I managed to pass through the door, closing it between us, and started for the stairs leading to the street, but before I gained the doorway Gill had opened the door and was following me with the revolver pointed at me. I evidently became confused, for all that I recall of events as they occurred before I understood that the bullet was a trigger. Realizing that the door of the composing-room and called out for assistance. The boys in the composing-room did not seem to realize that I had been shot.

Several minutes elapsed before anyone came to my aid. A hack was called and I was taken to the Advertiser office, from which place I was taken to the Queen's Hospital and was treated by Dr. W.

There were several witnesses to the shooting, including, it is said, the city editor and one reporter of the Republican. Stevens was placed in a hack and brought to the Advertiser office by James K. Doolittle of the Republican staff. He was immediately hurried to the Queen's hospital, where a vain search was made for the ball. This morning an X-ray will be used to locate it.

When the police station was notified of what had occurred at the Republican office, two officers were dispatched there to arrest Gill. Before reaching the office Gill was seen coming toward the police station.

"Are you the officer of the watch?" he inquired, addressing the station clerk. That functionary pointed to Lieutenant Pohaku.

"Are you the officer of the watch?"

"I wish to surrender myself."

"What for?" inquired the Lieutenant.

"For accidentally shooting a man," answered Gill.

"Your name?"

"E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican."

The turnkey was called and Gill was searched by Chester Doyle, put in an empty pocket trunk and turned over to the reporter who had accompanied him. He asked if he could not sit in the Sheriff's office until some of his friends arrived. He was told that until the Sheriff came to the station he would have to go below to a cell. He was taken below, and shortly afterward High Sheriff Brown, accompanied by Chester Doyle, put in an appearance. The High Sheriff consulted with Gill and then had him placed in cell 6, with the statement that he would remain there until the condition of Mr. Stevens was ascertained. Gill refused to make any statement until he had consulted with an attorney.

At 10:30 Manager Johnson of the Republican came to the station and bail was fixed at \$100. Johnson gave the Grievance Company's check for that amount and Gill was liberated.

The charge against Gill as it appears upon the police record book is: "E. S. Gill, assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Mortimer I. Stevens."

An officer was sent to the Republican office and secured a revolver, which is an American 12-gauge 26-caliber, short. One shell has been emptied and the trigger rested upon a second cartridge, which had failed to explode.

R. C. Rawlings had an altercation with Gill yesterday morning over the publication of the articles objected to by Stevens.

W. C. Rawlings who first presented the publication of the article above given called at the Advertiser's office last night on learning of the shooting and dictated the following statement:

The articles published in the Republican this morning were shown to me by a friend. Being a cousin of one of the ladies, and all five of them being under my care, I immediately called on Mr. Gill at my invitation. I immediately went to the Republican office and asked for the editor. I was ushered into Mr. Gill's room and I asked him if he was the editor. He replied that he was.

"I said, 'You write all the editorials?'"

He said he did. I said, 'You father and stand good for the articles published in the paper?'"

He answered, 'Yes. Then I asked him if the articles called his attention to the fact that he was the editor in which I stood to these young ladies, adding that as they were under my charge and protection I demanded of him a full and complete apology in his next issue. He laughingly said he saw nothing to apologize for, as it was merely a good joke. I answered him that in Kentucky he did not consider serious articles about ladies a joke, but only a matter of the country. He said he would take the matter under consideration. I thanked him and told him I would wait while he considered the matter.

Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabelle Menzies, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:



"I took a bad cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to let you know what a wonderful medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism.

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make a liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

"Oh," he answered, "I will not decide it that quickly. I propose to take my time." "Excuse me," I answered, "you will take my time, and I give you just two minutes in which to agree to apologize." "In that case," he answered, "I refuse to consider it at all," at the same time reaching after a pair of shears about fifteen inches long which he grasped in his right hand. With this I stepped into his face, and as his hand grasping his right wrist as he turned at me with the shears, I next grasped him by the torso, when his cries for help brought in two of his force, who grappled with me, and in the melee I took the shears away from him. By this time his arms had broken my grasp upon him and he ran across the hall into the composing-room, where I attempted to follow him but was stopped in the doorway and was threatened with one of the employees by a metal bar which he raised to strike me. Seeing it was useless to attempt to pursue this low-down rascal of a woman on any further, I threw my shears into the street and then left his office unmolested. During the struggle my trousers and entered my skin. Yes, it was a little sharp. My finger was slightly cut."

Mortimer I. Stevens had been on the staff of the Advertiser but a few weeks. He resigned a position on the San Francisco Chronicle when sent for by the Advertiser. He is a man of brilliant attainments and skilled in newspaper work.

He is a football player, a high diver, a crack cyclist, a remarkable broad jumper, a wrestler and also a hurdler. He plays the mandolin, the banjo and the cornet. He has spent nearly three years traveling through the Alaska region and he has toured many of the States. He was for some time on the editorial staff of the St. Louis Republic and then on the staff of the Chicago Times-Herald. He is special correspondent in Hawaii for both of these great papers. He was managing editor of the Cycling Life at Chicago, and city editor of a daily paper at Joliet, Ill. He was editor and founder of the first daily paper ever published in Alaska, the Daily Searchlight, which he established at Skagway in the spring of 1898.

Stevens is a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan, where he received his degree in 1892. He is a member of the National Greek-Letter Fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, and a member of the Big Chicago Athletic Club and of the Denver Athletic Club.

Booked for the Coast.

The following people are booked for passage to San Francisco on the Oceanic steamship Mariposa, sailing on Wednesday next, the 14th instant.

Rev. Hamilton Lee, Edward Brown and wife, E. Kahn, wife and daughter, C. H. Shear, wife and child, Miss A. R. Lenehan, Miss Hannah Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Craig and two children, A. M. Harrison and wife, B. W. Ripley and wife, R. C. Rawlings, Miss Cosby, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Briggs, Miss Meade, Miss Schwartz, E. Kensally, T. J. Pierce and wife, W. J. Holman and daughter, C. F. Herrick, wife and son, E. V. Reeves, Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Mr. Dordwyl, wife and child, J. H. Payne, W. A. Ramsdell, Mr. Sweeney, W. H. Abbott, C. F. Bolton, E. O. von Arnim, J. E. Miller, L. R. Crawford, Mr. Palumbo, Mrs. P. T. Hassack, A. D. McBryde and wife, W. G. Eldred, Mrs. Augustine, Theodore Holman and wife, and E. B. Beard.

Fearless the First Outside.

Although the Kilauea was the first of the island steamers to depart from yesterday, the tug Fearless was the first boat to go outside of the harbor after the storm had abated. She went outside just to take a look around, to dump some ashes and to report on the condition of the sea outside for the benefit of the harbor in general.

Captain Breaker took the Fearless out the first thing in the morning and reported, on his return, that although the weather was still very nasty, it would not be dangerous for vessels to venture outside.

Early in the morning the steamer James Macke arrived from Kaula. She brought a full load of sugar and reported a very rough trip to port. The Macke left Honolulu with the Kilauea on Monday afternoon for Kaula. She had a rough trip over and was compelled to heave to for an hour or so.

The Iwawani was to have sailed for Hawaii at 10 o'clock in the morning, but was detained until the afternoon on account of having blown out the gasket of a main shaft plate.

The Honolulu Iron Works will close their works and offices at 12 o'clock today, and will remain closed for the rest of the day on account of the memorial service in honor of Queen Victoria.

THE DEATH RATE FOR JANUARY

One hundred and twelve people died in Honolulu last month. Of this number 48 were females and 46 Hawaiians. Sixteen were Chinese, 23 Japanese, 12 Portuguese, 4 Britishers, 5 Americans and 6 of other nationalities. In the First ward 22 died, in the Second 12, Third 25, Fourth 12, and Fifth 31. The death rate for the month was 2.85 per thousand. There were 35 marriages and 29 births reported. Seven persons perished from accident and violence, 2 being crushed by vehicles, 3 committing suicide by poison, hanging and pistol, 1 being accidentally poisoned and another dying from injuries.

Sixteen consumptives passed away during the month.

Other fatal diseases and their number of victims were: Typhoid fever 2, cholera morbus 1, diarrhoea 1, dysentery 3, congenital syphilis 2, puerperal septicemia 1, septicemia 1, enteritis 1, cancer of stomach 1, cancer of breast 2, premature births 4, spina bifida 4, apoplexy 1, congestion of brain 5, hemiplegia 1, convulsions 4, paralysis 1, tetanus 4, beriberi 1, endocarditis 1, valvular heart disease 5, pericarditis 1, bronchitis 1, emphysema 2, pneumonia 10, grip 1, gastritis 2, gastro-enteritis 4, hernia 1, inflammation of intestines 3, obstruction of intestines 1, enterocolitis, abscess of liver 2, cirrhosis of liver 1, acute nephritis 1, Bright's disease 2, miscarriage 1, puerperal hemorrhage 2.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Sheriff Andrews has been appointed by Marshal Ray to be deputy marshal of Hawaii.

A serviceable ambulance will be shipped by the steamer Claudine for use at the Waiuku hospital.

Miss Haskins, the well-known photographer, has gone to the Coast on account of the illness of her mother.

W. H. Marshall will complete his six months' sentence for libel on April 12 and will once more be a free man.

The high wind yesterday blew down several hundred feet of the flume of the Ewa plantation, causing considerable damage.

A daughter was born on Tuesday to the wife of F. Wm. Thrum. The day was a birthday anniversary of another child of the couple.

According to Manager Grant of the Automobile Company, the vehicles will be running on the streets of this City by the middle of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Ripley of Chicago, guests of the Hawaiian Hotel, have been forced to postpone their intended trip to the Volcano on account of the weather.

Charles Sawyer, the contractor of the new hotel at Wailua, reports that the roof is being put on, and that Manager David will hold a housewarming on the opening night, running a special train from town to convey the guests.

Stearns Burk, formerly manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company, works, on Alakea street, has accepted a position with the new automobile company, and will have charge of the electric plant and the charging of the batteries for the vehicles.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., has recently installed for the Oahu Railway and Land Co. the complete electrical equipment, with Westinghouse motors, for the sugar-handling apparatus now in operation in its new warehouses on the railroad docks.

Westinghouse apparatus is fast taking the lead in the islands, having secured the contracts for the complete electrical equipments for the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. Pacific Heights Railway, the new Hilo Electric Co. plant, the additional apparatus for the Hualaia Electric Co., Ltd., and a number of small lighting plants for plantations.

Dr. Goodhue of Kaula has sent a request to the Board of Health for arrangement whereby the public hospital near the McBryde plantation can be utilized by the plantation. They wish to effect arrangements whereby 100 beds can be secured, the plantation to pay the bills, and the hospital's expenses the Board of Health to employ the nurse. If this be done, the plantation will agree to meet the cost of feeding all other patients that may be admitted, both native and foreign. The present expense for the nurse is \$40 per month. The McBryde plantation will probably erect a hospital of its own shortly at Wailua. The Koloa plantation makes use of the new hospital for its sick.

The expense of burying paupers in Honolulu is increasing. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, reported yesterday that \$117.50 was expended during the month of January to bury the City's poor and that the matter was becoming serious from a financial point of view for the Board. He said the dead came mostly from the Victoria Hospital. The money for this purpose is taken from the general expense fund and there was but \$600 of this left until the Legislature made its new appropriations. This is sufficient for burying paupers for the next sixty days and leaves a balance besides. Dr. Pratt said he knew the dead already buried by the Board were paupers, as he had investigated each case and found in most cases they were friendless people.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was gladly welcomed back at the police station yesterday after a severe illness which confined him to his residence for more than a week past. He suffered from an attack of grip and was threatened with pneumonia. His temperature at one time being as high as 104. The distressing feature in connection with his illness was that Mrs. Chillingworth and their little child were down in a grip. Hardly had the deputy entered the doors of his office at the police station yesterday morning when he was besieged with numerous requests from all sorts and conditions of men and women invoking the aid of the law to settle their differences, and the officer beat a hasty retreat. He will report for regular duty in a few days.

Were Married Yesterday.

F. G. Prescott was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Ethel Drew Adams at the residence of L. F. Prescott, brother of the groom. The wedding was very quiet. The newly wedded couple took the afternoon train for Wailua and will return tomorrow to spend their honeymoon at the Hawaiian hotel. The bride's father is a leading public officer of Alameda county and Mr. Prescott's father is well known on the Coast, as he is manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

THE DRUG BILL.

Expensive Item of the Board of Health.

RAYMOND WOULD DO AWAY WITH IT

Law To Reach Sellers of Adulterated Milk Will Be Drawn Up at Once.

TERRITORIAL physicians and the drugs furnished them and paid for out of the Territorial treasury were the subjects of discussion in the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The question of economy in connection with dispensing with the services of the Territorial physicians was brought up by President Raymond. He spoke earnestly in favor of radical changes in that department of the Board of Health and urged reforms in the present system of salaries and the furnishing of drugs.

The whole question arose over the requisition of Dr. Malony, a newly-appointed physician for Kona district, Hawaii, who asked for \$44 worth of drugs. It was reported that he was already overdrawn on the drug list. It was questioned whether he should be allowed to overdraw and the discussion finally merged into the question of whether the Territory or the physicians themselves should supply the medicines of their indigent patients. It was stated that in the latter case it would materially cut down the expenses of the Board. Nine thousand dollars had been appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of drugs and of this only \$5,000 had been expended.

President Raymond said he was aware of the labors performed by the Territorial physicians in the country districts where they had to travel many miles a day to treat the sick indigents. In the estimate prepared by him for the next period he had left out the amount for drugs, based on the last appropriation. This did not include the supply for the Honolulu Dispensary, which was on another basis from those in the country. His idea was to employ Territorial physicians and pay them on a scale according to the population of their districts and the amount of ground covered. In other words, it meant a reduction in their incomes. In answer to Dr. Cooper, the president said the largest drug account of any Territorial physician was \$200, but the average was \$125 all around. Dr. Cooper thought for professional men the salaries were small enough and to deduct from an income of but \$500 a year in many instances. To deduct \$200 a year—the cost of the drugs furnished—would work a hardship upon them. If the drugs had to be purchased with money taken from their own pockets the compensation for services rendered would be ridiculously small.

Mr. Dole was of the opinion that for the physicians to contribute drugs out of their own pockets the temptation would be strong with them not to furnish what was really needed. He did not believe they should contribute out of their own pockets what should come from the Territorial treasury. Dr. Emerson agreed with Mr. Dole. The two physicians in the Kona districts were not overpaid for the amount of ground they frequently had to cover in one day. Forty and fifty miles a day were often covered by them in their visitation of the sick ones. Mr. Dole further stated that the tendency of the measure was to make the horse carry more of a load than he was capable of. Dr. Cooper did not think \$200 for drugs in a populous district was a heavy drain upon the treasury. Dr. Raymond said as far as he was concerned personally he desired to see all physicians become wealthy and retire, but he thought the tendency was quite the reverse.

"Doctors go to their graves poorly paid," said he, meditatively. "Unless they go in for bonds, stocks and a few other dividend-producing affairs—"

"Or cattle ranches," quoth Dr. Cooper. The president took the allusion to his \$100,000 Maui cattle ranch with smiling equanimity.

"However," he continued, "there is no personal feeling in the matter. It is only to reduce the expense. The calls for drugs have often been for the most expensive quality and entirely unnecessary for public patients. The question of economy is one that this department is bound to consider because as a matter of fact the revenues of the country have been cut down and it is absolutely necessary for this department, as well as in every other, to economize. Two hundred dollars in each case seems small but in the aggregate it is a large amount to the Government."

"Conditions have changed here. American laws have gone into effect. The rule all over the world is that the indigent persons are not treated nearly so well as they are under the system in vogue in Hawaii. I honestly believe that to be consistent with the other parts of the United States the physicians should be done away with. There are plantations in all of the districts. The parties most benefited are the owners of those plantations. To reduce the matter to a fine point the Territory is furnishing drugs for the plantations. In other words it is subsidizing the plantations, more for their benefit than for the indigent sick. I have had experience in the country and know what I am talking about."

"The question naturally arises, if you cut off the drug what are you going to do? My answer is that the plantations are going to hire the physician and any professional man who would

refuse to treat these poor patients is unworthy to be a member of the medical profession. There is no chance for any hardship to be worked on any physician in this country. As a matter of economy it is incumbent upon this department to strive to bring about a saving of money that the medical men should be willing to do their part. That is my view. There is nothing personal in it."

George W. Smith said that in the event of the establishment of a county government the county boards would take care of the indigent sick. President Raymond said that county boards were proverbial for the frightful manner in which they administered medicine. The patients did not get fancy medicines put up by the swell houses. They usually got a mixture of No. 1 or No. 2, or sometimes two blacks and one white. These people were treated in the States as paupers and fed on coarse food. Mr. Lowrey did not see why the Honolulu Dispensary should run if the country physicians were to be discontinued.

Dr. Cooper then presented a motion that all the requisitions sent in be filled, which was carried.

REPORT ON FOOD LAW.

Mr. Dole made an oral report on several paragraphs of the food law which the food commissioner wished changed. The act as proposed would make it a penal offense, he said, if a man should provide a pitcher of adulterated milk for his wife's breakfast table. Any changes made he did not think would be sustained by the Supreme Court. The law at present was not a perfect one and could be greatly improved. The change suggested was to add the words "deliver to" to the present law, which would insure a prosecution of milk drivers who delivered the adulterated product. Mr. Dole and Dr. Shorey were appointed a committee to frame a law for presentation to the Legislature.

CHANGES MADE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Secretaryship Offered Former Physical Instructor Coats.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last Saturday, A. J. Coats, physical instructor of the association, was called to its secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of H. E. Coleman. Two weeks were allowed him in which to give his answer.

Mr. Coats resigned his position as physical director two months ago in order to return to the States to complete his college career and study medicine. Mr. Coats said last night: "My heart was set upon going away, but I think, under the circumstances, that it is my duty to stay. I do not think it best for the work of the association that Mr. Coleman and myself should leave together. I will give the directors a definite answer in two weeks."

"I am physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association summer school held every year at Lake Geneva, and if I decide to remain in Honolulu I shall have to ask for a year's leave of absence from the summer school and shall expect to resume my work in that capacity at the expiration of that time."

"An Eastern college man with excellent recommendations is being considered as my probable successor in the gymnasium work of the local association."

Mr. A. J. Coats came to Honolulu a year ago last September from Monmouth College, Illinois, where he had charge of the athletic work and was pursuing a course of studies when he received a call to Honolulu.

HEALTH BOARD REPORTS

Figures and Facts Submitted by Territorial Officials.

The following are the reports of various officials under the Board of Health:

City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 52; building permits disapproved, 3; recommendations made, condemnation of certain lots, inspections made, 42; cesspools located, 12; prosecutions in court, 2; Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 1569; nuisances abated, 1140; complaints filed, none; inspections made 4083.

City Physician—Patients visited, 57; patients treated at office, 563; patients sent to hospital, 2; prescriptions filled, 552.

Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 94; samples of food tested, 17; prosecutions made, 3; chemical analyses made, 5; adulterations detected, 15; samples of drugs examined, 15.

Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 128; permits issued, 128; inspections made, 326; final certificates issued, 93; sewerage connections approved, 20.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 270; loads of garbage removed, 672; scows' loads garbage to sea, 162; dead animals removed, 4.

Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1359; carcasses condemned, 1; tubercular cattle destroyed, 1; fluke, livers, 212; fish examined 252,185; fish condemned 3604.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co. Gardner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1900 trying every cough medicine I could get without permanent help, until I was in the drug store of A. F. Houshan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I failed to be cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Don't let it torment you. It is a permanent cure. At any time, 25 cents.

PLUMBERS OUT.

Baird's Advice Has But Little Effect.

FOUR COAST MEN CAUSE TROUBLE

C. H. Brown Suspended Because He Would not Discharge Men He Had Brought Here.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S timely statements in regard to the threatened strike of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association spread dismay in the union yesterday and the "strike" became a weak effort to maintain a much talked of desire to intimidate four coast plumbers from getting admittance to the association.

Instead of going out upon the strike with a defiant attitude, the members quit their jobs in the shops of the master plumbers very quietly and gathered at the association hall to talk it over and question its wisdom.

None of the plumbers of the union went to work yesterday. The only working plumbers were the four whom Master Plumbers Brown and Sellers had imported, and whom the local association refused to admit to membership except upon the payment of a \$50 initiation fee. Brown and Sellers were at first undecided just what answer to give, but at last Brown took a firm stand in the matter and decided to stand by his men, while Sellers weakened at the last moment and discharged two of his workmen. With the exception of these two men the master plumbers of the city were a unit in standing by their fellows and the initiative for the settlement of the differences had to come from the journeymen themselves.

President Connors of the Journeymen Association made many contradictory statements during the day, and when asked whether all the men had gone out, he said:

"Oh, we haven't struck. There isn't anything in that at all. It is simply the individual differences of some of the men with the master plumbers and they did not go to work today. No, sir, there is no strike. Why, don't you know it's against the law to order a strike? We are law-abiding men and haven't any intention of breaking the laws of the land."

"Did you order the association out on a strike last night?"

"No, I did not. I can't do it. I haven't the authority."

"If it is a question of individual differences, how is it that all the master plumbers are minus workmen today?"

"Well, of course, when some of the men stayed away from their jobs, the others thought they would do the same. Now, as to these four men, only two of them came from Seattle. And they ain't members of the Seattle union, either. We don't know them. They haven't presented us with cards showing where they were members, and we haven't asked them for an initiation fee of \$50, for they haven't come to ask us for admittance to the association."

Mr. Connors went on to say that he had no knowledge as to whether the four men, O'Brien, Judge, McCoy and Cameron, were union members. He was of the opinion that they were not members in good standing, otherwise they would have presented their membership cards. He denied absolutely having any knowledge of the \$50 initiation fee incident.

"What does the association propose to do in this matter?" was asked.

"Well, we'll have a meeting tonight and if these four men apply for membership we will consider their applications. That rests entirely with them. If they want to join, all they have to do is to present their applications and they will be considered at the first regular meeting."

The president evaded the issue as to whether there was a strike in progress, but as the association hall was crowded to its full capacity at the time, it was quite evident that a walk-out had been agreed upon at the meeting on the night previous. Connors' own statement Monday night that the journeymen would know at 8 o'clock yesterday morning whether there would be a strike on is significant in that none of the journeymen reported for work at the shops of the master plumbers.

Connors attempted to wax jocose over the matter and stated that the men were not working because the weather was inclement and further that they had been working for such a long time that they needed a holiday. It is asserted that, despite Connors' statement to the contrary, the four men did present themselves for admittance into the local association and that they were given the alternative of paying a \$50 initiation fee or going without work. One of the four men, McCoy, said yesterday: "The fee the association demanded of us for admittance was exorbitant. We certainly expressed our desire and entire willingness to join the union and to pay the same mind. To ask a man to pay \$50 to go to work is an outrage and we do not intend to pay it. We are members in good standing in Seattle, made good wages there, and believe we are thoroughly competent to earn good wages here or elsewhere."

The determined action of United States Attorney Baird in quoting the law relating to the strike or walk-out in question had the effect of pouring oil upon troubled waters. Col. Baird's position in regard to anything done in restraint of trade is too well known and it is required to make up of his inoperative in proceeding against the individual members of the Journeymen

Plumbers' Association he will not hesitate to do so. In other words, if the journeymen plumbers persist in their endeavors to keep other men from working by entering into a conspiracy to prevent them from getting employment, either by threats, intimidation or making an extortionate charge for entrance into their organization, they can be assured that the hand of the law will reach out and take them in its grasp. Col. Baird says that under the circumstances, Hawaii being a territory and having the United States laws in effect here, it is the prerogative of the Territorial courts to take the initiative in prosecuting the plumbers, and he will refrain from taking any action if the Territorial courts wish to take advantage of their jurisdiction.

C. H. Brown, John Judge, Arthur McCoy, William Cameron and George O'Brien met in the store of C. H. Brown last evening and discussed the action of the union in bitter words. Late in the day Brown called at the headquarters of the organization and was informed that he had been suspended. In regard to the suspension Brown said:

"I have been a member of the master plumbers for some time, and up to today was in good standing, but I shall certainly not abide by their requests. I propose to stand by my men through it all, and if necessary will send to the Coast for more help. I know for a fact that these men all have membership cards from different cities in the States and also that they have applied for membership here and tendered the old fee of \$25."

"There is plenty of work here for all the men in the city and there is no reason for the present trouble except that they have decided to prevent the men I have caused to come here from working. Up to the very night that the men arrived the initiation fee stood at \$25, and the raise to \$50 was for their benefit. If any good reason could have been assigned for the act the men would have paid the amount demanded."

"Cameron and O'Brien were employed by Sellers until tonight, but when the union threatened him he let them out, and now they will work for me. If they mean to fight me they will find that I can fight, and I think that I can make it warm for the union before they finish."

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrate."

"I hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out; all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story."

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper."

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows, almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Kaunaga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st 1899. Witness, A. Halpin.

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation." C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

WANTS TO SEND NEGROES.

Offers to Supply Laborers for an Inducement.

E. R. Davidson, Wharton, Texas, has written the following letter to the postmaster at Lahaina concerning the importation of negro laborers into the Territory of Hawaii.

"I see by the papers that your sugar planters are greatly in need of laborers and I think if the proper inducements were offered I could furnish them a few. If this letter should be handed to any one who is in need of help and he should think it worth his while to answer, help, with or without board, and what might be expected as to houses to live in and medicine, in case of sickness, all so what you would be willing to pay per head to have them delivered to you, you paying all necessary expenses such as transportation, etc., the men, of course, to pay this back when they get there; also would you want families or all single men?"

William G. Kittell, police officer at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, has applied for the position of fish inspector at that landing. The petition of the officer was presented to the Board of Health yesterday and referred to the district physician for report. It is said that several Japanese fishermen have made Laupahoehoe their port of entry and sold unwholesome fish to people there.

SANITARY FIRE.

Japanese Business Men To Take Action.

WILL PRESENT A STRONG PETITION

To Ask the Legislature for Reparation for Their Losses.

JAPANESE sufferers from the sanitary fire of last year met in mass meeting last night at the Japanese Primary school on Nuuanu street and appointed their committees for the purpose of formulating a memorial addressed to Governor Dole to be referred by him to the Legislature.

Over 100 prominent Japanese of Honolulu, representative of the business, professional and social element, were present. His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, Mikki Saito, was present merely as a spectator, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. These were presided over by S. Ozaki, merchant, and Y. Soga, the secretary of the meeting. It was Mr. Ozaki's first attempt as chairman of such an important affair, but he ably filled the position and received the thanks of those present at the conclusion of the program.

Two resolutions, carefully inscribed in Japanese upon a scroll, were presented and read. These covered a general plan or memorial for presentation to the Legislature, asking that body to take cognizance of the great financial and property losses sustained by the Japanese epidemic, and to adopt some means by which they could be relieved. The resolutions were debated at great length, the principal speakers being Dr. Katsunuma, M. Kawahara, I. Kato, T. Satsunaga and S. Shimamoto. The sense of the meeting was that the resolutions should be tabled until two committees to be appointed by the chair had time to investigate them and decide whether they were proper to submit to the Governor and to the Legislature.

The speakers argued for the appointment of a special committee of seven to be appointed to confer with a committee of like number from among the Chinese sufferers, these two committees to meet whenever convenient and if possible to agree upon a joint plan for the presentation of their claims to the Territorial Government. A unanimous vote resulted at this suggestion and the chair appointed the following persons: K. J. Imanishi, S. Kimura, E. K. Kawasaki, A. K. Ozawa, Dr. T. Katsunuma, G. Gunji and Y. Kimura. The chair notified Lin Shen Chow, who was present at the meeting, representing the Chinese fire sufferers, of the appointment, and the Chinese committee of seven will place itself in readiness to respond to a call from the Japanese committee at any time for a conference. The meeting will probably be held this week, as the time for the convening of the Legislature is near at hand.

A committee of thirty members chosen from among the actual fire sufferers was also appointed and will meet this week to draw up its petition to the Legislature. The memorial will be a strong one, and the history of the fire, the amount of financial and property losses stated, and the indirect losses commented upon. They will make an urgent appeal to the law-making body to make an appropriation for the payment of their claims as well as those of the Chinese sufferers, should it be decided to make a joint appeal.

The call for the meeting was issued some days ago by K. J. Imanishi, S. Ozaki, Y. Soga, S. Kojima, W. Moto-shige, K. Kawasaki, Dr. T. Katsunuma, Y. Soga, G. Gunji, Y. Kimura and T. Ishikawa. The Chinese sufferers are about to take decisive action in the matter of their claims and the utmost interest is being taken in the coming session of the Legislature, as it is believed to be heart and hand in sympathy with the payment of the losses.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Will Try to Grow African Grass Near Hilo for Stock.

A bundle of African grasses grown in Nuuanu valley was shipped to Dr. Russell near Hilo yesterday by the Commissioner of Agriculture and is intended to supplant the Hilo grass. It is said to be excellent as fodder, proving particularly nourishing food for cattle.

It forms a mass of rich green foliage over six feet high and in places it runs over the ground at the rate of ten feet in three months. The experiments with this grass will be made at Dr. Russell's place and great results are looked forward to.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as Nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory, unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago; they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Down Again

In price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

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A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Sergeant Houghtalling, Company F, N. G. H., has been appointed color sergeant of the First Regiment to succeed the late D. L. Naone.

